

The National Era

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 298. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1883. THREE CENTS

SAILED AWAY WITHOUT HER.

An Irish Lord Who Wood and Won a Beautiful Heiress of Baltimore.

The Wedding Feast Twice Prepared and Twice Postponed.

A Narrow Escape From a Fall From a Horse Given as the Cause for the Second Delay.

But the Gossips Say Something Else is the Matter.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Society circles are agitated over the second postponement of the wedding of Miss Rebecca Williams, daughter of Hon. Geo. Hawkins Williams, president of the Maryland senate, and Sir Henry A. Herbert, member of parliament from Ireland, and the owner of the vast estate in the south of Ireland, on which are located the world-famed Lakes of Killarney and the famous Muckness abbey. The bride is an heiress worth at least half a million dollars in her own right. Sir Herbert met her at Newport during the summer. The engagement was made there, and the wedding was first set for a date some two months ago. When the day arrived, it was announced that it had been postponed, though no explanation was made. Recently it was stated that the nuptials would be solemnized on Monday next, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, at 6 o'clock p. m., and nearly 1,000 invitations were issued. The event was talked of as the society event of the season, and there is little doubt that it would have proved an occasion of more than ordinary interest and brilliancy in social circles. The wedding tresses had been imported from Paris, and six bridesmaids were to attend. Many elegant wedding presents had been received, though it is understood that the majority of them were forwarded direct to Muckness abbey in Ireland. Nothing was known about any postponement until this evening, when Mr. Williams was approached by your correspondent for such particulars as he was willing to make public. In response to inquiries he said: "The wedding has been postponed. While riding a few days ago my daughter's horse was started by the sight of a dog. The animal was a very spirited one and he leaped quickly aside. A less experienced or skillful rider would have been thrown, but my daughter remained on the saddle, though in order to do so she was required to make a desperate physical effort, which strained her muscles so that she has since been under the care of a physician. It may be several weeks before she will be able to leave her room. A postponement of the wedding was of course necessary."

It is intimated that the wedding will be solemnized about Christmas time, though nothing absolutely definite is known about this. The marriage settlement had, it is stated, been made, which was to be \$50,000 per annum on the bride by Mr. Herbert, who was to relinquish all claims upon the fortune of Miss Williams. The guests in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and elsewhere who had been invited to be present at the nuptials have been notified of the postponement. It is rumored that the engagement is "off," and that the real reason is that Mr. Herbert, who was married from his first wife, has not produced evidence of a satisfactory character that the divorce is a legal one. In connection with the gossip as to the postponement of the ceremony, the fact has been recalled that Mr. Williams's son, who married against his father's wish a year or two ago, is not on speaking terms with his father, and charges that he was induced to visit Europe in the hope of breaking off the match, and that while under the influence of the wine he deduced to sign a paper whereby he relinquished all his right to an estate worth the sum of \$300,000 in consideration of a yearly stipend of about \$25,000. The entire affair is a mysterious one and will be a nine days' wonder in social circles.

Sir Henry sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Britannic to-day.

A Contested Election Case in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The judges of election met again this afternoon and were in session until a late hour, examining the vote by which it was claimed that Bond, the ring candidate for clerk of common pleas, was elected over Allison, fusion candidate. Bond's majority, as at first returned, was 493, but by comparison it has been reduced to 65, and the 180 precincts two have not been certified to by the judges. The returns now go to Gov. Hamilton, who will, it is believed, refuse to issue the certificate to Bond, on the ground that two precincts have made no returns. In such an event the matter will remain as it is until the legislature meets in January, when that body will pass upon the question of Bond's election. Should a recount of the vote be ordered the friends of Allison are confident that they can prove that he received the majority of the vote. If Allison is seated it will make the second victory for the fusion movement at the late state election in this city.

Annapolis Notes.

Special Dispatch.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—The suit of Hobbs vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, an action to recover damages for injuries received by Solon L. Hobbs on the eleventh of August, 1882, by being run over at Elkridge Landing, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, by the Washington express train, was continued in court here to-day. The case will be continued until the next day, when the railway company deny that any negligence was shown by the company, and have about forty witnesses to testify that the usual signal was given on this occasion. The case was removed from Baltimore city.

Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, has received an invitation to be present at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York city, Nov. 26, on the occasion of the commemoration of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British.

Dr. Leavitt, of St. John's college, delivered a lecture last night at McDowell hall for the benefit of the college grounds.

Will Not Adopt the New Time Standard.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The Illinois Central railway management has decided to not adopt the new standard time, soon to go into effect, but it is getting out time schedules based on Chicago time. The reason given for this decision is that its numerous suburban trains must necessarily be run on Chicago time, and to run its other trains upon a different schedule would mix up matters and increase the danger of accidents and collisions between trains running on different schedules. If the city of Chicago should adopt the standard time the road would likewise.

Pennsylvania Official Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Official returns have been received from every county in the state except Monroe, Philadelphia, Sullivan, and Wyoming. Niles' (rep.) majority for auditor general is 16,732; and Liver's (rep.) majority for state treasurer is 19,705. Official returns from the missing counties will not change the figures more than 200 or 300 votes.

Under a Cloud.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—Deputy Sheriff L. D. Tillinghast, of Kent county, is under a cloud. It is said that while acting as attorney general's officer in preparing the case against Congdon, who was indicted

for murder, he was also under the pay of the defendant and in conference with his counsel. A disqualified grand juror, intentionally placed on the grand jury, led to the quashing of one indictment. This inquiry was discovered just in time to prevent the officer from taking up the jurors to try the accused on the second indictment.

A WELCOME TO THE OLD SOLDIER.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Sherman in New York—The Veteran Makes a Pointed Speech.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—About 1,000 members of the G. A. R. tendered an informal reception to Gen. Sherman this evening in the rooms of Koller post, No. 291 Bowery. Among those present were Gen. Hy. A. Barnum, Gen. Graham, Gen. Krynitzki, Col. Hopper, and Colonel Levy, of Steinway post, 102.

Gen. Barnum presided. On taking the chair he said it had been intended to offer Gen. Sherman a formal reception, but the fact that he was to leave the city so soon prevented them from preparing. Beside, Gen. Sherman, when spoken to on the subject, had said that he would not go to any public hall. He wanted to meet the boys in one of their own rooms, where they were in the habit of meeting, and there he received as one of themselves. Gen. Sherman's entrance a few minutes later was the signal for an outburst of cheering. The veterans waved their hats and cheered until the sound of their voices drowned the strains of the band which was playing "Hail to the Chief." After a brief address of welcome by Gen. Barnum, Gen. Sherman spoke in reply, making in a familiar, conversational style. He said: "I thank you very much, fellow comrades, for the hearty welcome you have given me. I have come here in response to your call, and I am glad to be here. I am glad to meet the old soldiers, whether there are fifty of them or 50,000. I would rather meet you boys here to-night, face to face, than any of your Vanderbilts or other nabobs. It requires very little effort to recall the days when we were soldiers in fact, and when we were together, as we are here to-night, it is but natural that we should recall them. When the first idea of approaching Gen. Sherman occurred, I was at once stamped me. I could not see my way fifty yards ahead. The young men under me were uttering what I thought treasonable speeches. I reproved them for it, but I could not get Gen. Sherman's name out of their mouths. They were taking it in the same manner. They realized in all my bones that there was going to be a fight, and I also thought if there was to be any fighting done it was time for me to get on the other side. It became a matter of honor. I could not be obliged to determine whether we were to be freemen or slaves. The southerners had their black slaves, and if they were permitted to dominate we would be white slaves. Now, Anglo-Saxons are not inclined to stand that sort of thing. Neither are the Germans nor the Irish fond of being enslaved. The southern gentlemen wanted to rule us; the minority wanted to overthrow the majority. Yet the north did not realize that there was to be a war until four or five months after war had really begun. They were seizing our forts and arsenals and even our mints, and yet we did not realize what was coming. When I went to Ohio men were ploughing their fields and attending to their usual avocations, without a notion of the war that was coming on them. When I told them that we were on the eve of war they laughed at me and said that I was a fool. It was not until Sumner was fired on that the nation's heart moved. The sound of that gun awoke us from our lethargy. Then the American people acted. You, who were actors in the struggle, were the men of the part you played in rescuing your country. Since that time a new generation has sprung up. Boys who were not then born are now voters. The destiny of the nation has been taken out of our hands. We are now a comparatively young minority. It is well, however, that we should assemble together and keep alive the patriotism of those days, the memory of the hardships endured, and the memory of the courage of those who fought beneath southern battle flags."

"It is well to tell the story of those days over again to each other, and tell it to your children and your children's children at the same time, that they may know the history was saved and who saved it. I traveled last summer, I was everywhere welcomed by soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Everywhere they lead the column of civilization. They are the merchants, the lawyers, the judges. I think they have amply paid back to the country in the added civilization they have given it for the \$13 a month they received. At one time I was in the city of New York, and I kept up such an organization as the G. A. R., but I am now convinced that you did well in organizing such an association."

In conclusion, Gen. Sherman said that he no longer cared for the present, but that he could always command him when he wished to go, and he would be happy to obey. His speech was interrupted by frequent applause, and at its conclusion the room rang with another outburst of cheering. Comrade Thum sang "Marching Through Georgia," and all present joining in the chorus. All formally was then set aside, and Gen. Sherman was immediately surrounded by the veterans, each of whom was eager to grasp his hand. He remained with them for some time, shaking hands and chatting familiarly, and was again warmly cheered as he took his leave.

An Old Democratic Story.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Nov. 9.—Council for the democratic candidates to-day discovered that at Conrad's store precinct alone fifty-eight votes were cast by persons whose names were not upon the registration books. The irregularities in the names of candidates upon the list of voters were pointed out by the council before the board of county canvassers. The board decided to make the returns without change, which will certainly give certificates of election to Keeseel (dem.), for the senate, and Soule (dem.), for the house, and possibly to Grattan (dem.), for the house.

The River Committee in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—A Baton Rouge dispatch to the *Picayune* says: The steamer General Barnard, with the special senate river improvement committee aboard, arrived here this afternoon. The committee and the party of officers accompanying them were received by Gov. McEnery, Auditor Jannet, and other state officers and prominent citizens. They leave for New Orleans to-night.

A Building Crumbles on a Crowd of Colored People.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9.—At Lawburg, in this state, to-day, while a gathering of colored people was in McLean's hall, the floor gave way, followed by the walls falling down. With scenes of excitement ensued. After all had been extracted from the ruins, it was found that eight persons were injured, two mortally.

The First Colored Juror.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In the trial of a case of infraction of the postal law began to-day in the United States district court, James L. Woodson, a colored man, was drawn on the jury. He is the first of his race who has ever sat on a United States jury in this district.

An Address to the Marquis.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 9.—Rev. Dr. Rice, Dr. Carlin, and several other ministers representing the Methodist body of Canada, to-day presented an address of welcome to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who made a suitable reply.

THE TRUTH NOT HALF TOLD.

The Danville Massacre Appearing in Its True Light at Last.

More Than Twice as Many Colored People Killed as Were First Reported.

Inoffensive and Unarmed Negroes Shot Down by an Excited White Mob.

A Sensation in Southampton County Over an Alleged Uprising of Blacks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The *Press* to-morrow morning will print a statement of the situation in Virginia, and an account of the murders at Danville, in that state, gathered by Mr. Frank A. Burr, the well-known writer upon its staff. The writer says that upon information gathered from leading men bitterly opposed to Gov. Mahone, it is apparent that on Saturday evening, while the negroes were purchasing their marketing for Sunday, a personal quarrel between a white and colored man was taken advantage of in the inflamed state of the public mind, and the whites, excited by the fact, began a riot of a political nature, began an indiscriminate firing upon the blacks. The article says that the assassins agree that seven negroes were killed and twenty were wounded, but that testimony is abundant that more than twice that number were killed and wounded. The article is in reply to criticisms of the Richmond papers upon the writer's account of the situation in that state upon the eve of the recent election. The following is the most important part of the article:

In relation to the Danville massacre I took this course: Almost immediately upon my arrival in Richmond I telegraphed to Maj. W. T. Sutherland, asking him to give for the *Press* his opinion of the Danville riot, its political significance, &c. Maj. Sutherland is a man of large wealth, high position, conservative views, and is a bitter opponent of Gov. Mahone's administration. I received a reply from him last night. But pursuing my inquiries among the enemies of the coalitionists, I learned from State Senator Atkinson, who represents the city of Richmond in the Virginia legislature, as well as other leading democrats, that the real facts as to the extent of the slaughter at Danville could not then be obtained. Senator Atkinson had just returned from Danville an hour before, and he kindly gave me the facts for the *Press*. He said that the riot had been able to gather there. From him, as well as other leaders, I learned that the riot had no political significance. From all the testimony I could gather from this class it appeared that the murders were committed in the heat of passion.

Saturday evening is a great occasion in Danville. The colored people receive their pay from the tobacco factories, and the market place during the afternoon of that day is an interesting scene. The whites and blacks are gathered there by the thousands to buy their supplies for Sunday. When the marketing was at its height a colored man and a white man got into an altercation. The negro was a crowd of whites rushed in and opened indiscriminate fire upon the defenseless negroes. The assaulting party and those in sympathy with them say that seven were killed outright and twenty more severely wounded, but the testimony is abundant that this number does not represent one-half the harvest of death that afternoon. Not a white man was hurt by a colored person, and only two were injured, and they by accident. These facts I state entirely upon the highest authority from the friends of those who committed the assault. The coalitionists claim very much more serious things, but the admissions of their opponents are bad enough.

The *Press* will have an editorial article upon the subject, indorsing the statements of its writer, as well as his fairness.

THEATRENT TROUBLE.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 9.—The white people of Southampton county are apprehensive of an outbreak among the negroes. Telegrams have been received at Portsmouth asking for assistance in the event of trouble, and the mayor has a posse of citizens ready for the summons in case it should come. Yesterday a drunken negro told the servant of a white family in that county that at 12 o'clock last night 1,000 negroes intended to slay every white person from the cradle up in Southampton county. The white men at Newsums, Franklin, Boykins, and Branchville, who were well armed, and sent out scouts to learn what was going on. It was noticeable that not a single negro was to be seen at their usual places. This gave color to the report, and the women and children were taken to the woods and a guard placed around them. The telegraph farther stated that the negroes who work around the railway stations have not been seen since yesterday afternoon, and the people are preparing to defend their homes. Thus far no intelligence of trouble has been received here, and it is impossible to say whether there is just ground for the existing excitement and fears. Southampton county was the scene some years before of a bloody slave insurrection, and of that time has been going on to do with the prevailing apprehensions.

Saloon Licenses in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A new move was made to-day to the validity of saloon licenses issued by the city at \$103 each a few days before the state law in the amount \$500 went into effect. The citizens' league brought suit against a firm of grocers and liquor dealers, who were in fact friendly defendants. Every legal device in defense was resorted to except rally, in order to make a strong case. The court decided that the license was fraudulent, and gave judgment of ouster against the defendants, prohibiting them from selling liquor under a city license. An appeal was taken, and within four hours after the suit was begun the record was on its way to the supreme court, where the case will be argued at the next term. If a decision can be secured before the first of April next it will involve payment by saloon keepers to the city of over \$1,000,000.

A Sensation in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Something of a sensation has been caused in business circles by the announcement that Thomas J. Shryock, president and member of the Baltimore league, was on Monday last suspended as a member of that body for altering and raising false, the suspension to hold good until he can prove his innocence of the charges. The vote stood fifteen for suspension and five against suspension.

Maryland's New Chief Justice.

Special Dispatch.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Nov. 9.—Gov. Hamilton has commissioned Hon. Richard Henry Alvery, of this city, chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland, vice Hon. James L. Bartol, resigned. Judge Alvery received his commission to-day. The appointment meets with universal approbation.

The Fillmore Will Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In the Fillmore will case to-day, Drs. Hopkins and Rochester both testified that in their opinions Mrs. Fillmore was perfectly sane. E. Carlton Sprague, Henry R. Brayton, Peter Paul, and Hugh Webster, well known business men of this city, testified that they had all done busi-

ness with Mrs. Fillmore up to the time of the beginning of her mental illness. They were unanimous in testifying they thought she was sane.

THE HAYTIAN BUDGET.

A Government Loan—Fight With Insurgents—Cuban Slaves—The Steamer Alps Affair.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The mail steamer, which arrived here to-day, brought the following news:

St. Thomas, Nov. 5.—President Solomon, of Hayti, has issued a decree, declaring the steamer *La Patrie*, formerly called *Eider*, a piratical craft.

The Haytian national assembly has voted to contract a loan of \$1,000,000 with the National Bank of Hayti, to be issued in notes with forced circulation for three years and redeemable by an increase of duties, as voted on Aug. 28.

Reports have been received here of a severe encounter on Oct. 22 between the Haytian government troops and the revolutionary forces near Port Gary in the district of Cotes de Fer.

The revolutionary general, Cleavel, claimed a victory. Jamaica papers say that the British war steamer *Dido* has effected a settlement of the steamer *Alps* affair. Hayti will salute the steamer *Alps* and pay the *Alps* Steamship company \$500 by way of reparation.

At last accounts the steamer *Ebel* was still at Port au Prince flying the American flag.

The Dutch war steamer *Alkmaar* has arrived at Port au Prince.

It is reported that twelve Cuban slaves recently landed on the coast of Jamaica, and safely arrived at Kingston.

Advices from Demerara report that fine weather was prevailing, and that the grinding of the sugar crop had been commenced. There had been large transactions in refining kinds suitable for the United States. The prices were \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Barbados and Antigua have been enjoying favorably weather, but Trinidad has been suffering from droughts.

EXPOSING FRAUD.

How Cable Dispatches of Thirty Words are Padded Out to Two Columns For American Readers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A sensation has been produced in newspaper circles here to-day by the New York *Herald's* exposure of bogus dispatches brought out in the suit for libel now on trial in London, in which the manager of the Central News company, of that city, declared that telegrams received there were padded out to thirty words of what the American papers make two columns. Mr. Schoonmaker was asked, "Do you, as the Central News agent here, send to the American newspapers the skeleton cable dispatches as received and do they out of thirty words make two columns?"

Mr. Schoonmaker tried to evade the question, and said he "didn't know what American newspapers made of the dispatches they received." He was then asked point blank, "Is it not true that you are the party in the connection, who pads out the dispatches which received here to the two columns to which Mr. Saunders refers, and afterward telegraph to the papers throughout the country?"

Mr. Schoonmaker became much confused, and declared that the cables he received were not padded to the extent testified to by Mr. Saunders, but were filled out to some extent.

BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.

Several Persons Killed at Buffalo by a Falling House.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A large four-story frame building owned by Jacob Dold, and in the course of construction as a cooper shop and packing house, was blown down by a gale of wind that prevailed here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were twelve men working on the building at the time, and all were buried by the ruins. When assistance arrived and they were taken from the debris, the following were found to have been killed: William Eckert, aged 45, carpenter; John Ols, aged 35, laborer; and Joseph Grodel, aged 30, carpenter. Charles Finster, carpenter, had his jaw broken and received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal. Seven other workmen were seriously injured.

The Gallows in View.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—On June 17, 1881, Robert Martin shot and killed his wife and baby in Newark. He was tried for murder the following October, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. Gov. Ludlow respited him, and his counsel obtained a writ of error from Chancellor Runyon, and carried his case to the supreme court, which to-day delivered an opinion denying Martin's writ of habeas corpus, and he will now endeavor to carry the case to the court of errors.

A Ship on Fire.

KEY WEST, FLA., Nov. 9.—The fire in the cotton on board the steamer *Spearmen* is still working its way forward. The firemen are making strenuous efforts to save part of the cargo. Twenty bales, charred to a cinder, were thrown overboard to-day.

Death of a Veteran.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 9.—Dr. John McNeil, an old and respected citizen, died this evening. During the late war he was surgeon of the 21st New Jersey volunteers.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 9.—Gov. Pattison this evening issued a proclamation recommending Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Charges Against Pension Attorneys.

With a view to clearing up the misunderstanding that appeared to have arisen, touching the attitude of the interior department toward the pension attorneys charged with irregular practices, the secretary of the interior will to-day address to the attorney general a reply to the communication of Thursday regarding the application of the district attorney for a detail of special examiners from the pension office to assist in the investigation of charges made against the attorneys.

A Little Girl Accidentally Shot by Her Brother.

Yesterday afternoon James Glascoe, a young white man about 17 years of age, employed at the United States signal bureau as riding messenger, while cleaning his revolver in his mother's house, No. 907 O street northwest, shot his sister, aged 11 years, in the right breast. The child, who is of a loving disposition, sprang into his lap and put her arms about his neck and while he was attempting to take the revolver from between them, the weapon was discharged, and the bullet entered the right breast, penetrating to the shoulder blade, causing a very painful and dangerous wound. Doctors Prentiss, Pearson, and Ford were summoned, and on examination pronounced it to be a dangerous case, but not necessarily fatal. At 1 o'clock this morning the child was sleeping quietly. The unfortunate brother is nearly distracted over the affair.

OUR DEFENSELESS COAST.

The American Ports at the Mercy of Any Foreign Foe.

The chief of engineers in his annual report presents a highly interesting synopsis of the investigations and conclusions of the board of engineers at New York in the matter of coast defenses. The condition of our coast ports is simply alarming, the entire length of shore on both the Atlantic and Pacific being absolutely defenseless. The board says the necessity for the use of armor is conclusive, and it has placed two double-turreted iron-clad monitors for each shore of the narrows at the south entrance to New York harbor; and has also suggested the application of the turret system to Boston and other harbors of leading commercial interest. The turret system would form a necessary adjunct to the barbette system, and no ship yet built or designed could remain under their close fire long enough to do them damage. Satisfactory progress has been made in the plans for electric operating rooms and cable galleries for the most important seacoast works, and in the modification of designs for barbette batteries made necessary by the more powerful armament of ships of war, and the greatly increased penetration of projectiles. The turret system, however, is a very expensive one, and the board suggests that the turret system, and no ship yet built or designed could remain under their close fire long enough to do them damage. Satisfactory progress has been made in the plans for electric operating rooms and cable galleries for the most important seacoast works, and in the modification of designs for barbette batteries made necessary by the more powerful armament of ships of war, and the greatly increased penetration of projectiles. 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